JALALUDDIN HAIDER RESEARCH SERIES

Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Lahori

Critical Biography and Historical Context

VOLUME 1 • CRITICAL RESEARCH EDITION • 2026

A source-graded life study separating biography, hagiography, genealogy and open research questions.

Prepared from the uploaded family publications, attached book scans and a controlled set of digital and academic references

Editorial and Evidence Notice

This is a research edition—not a declaration that every transmitted genealogical or hagiographic claim has been independently proven.

The edition preserves the names, lineages and narratives appearing in the supplied family publications while distinguishing four evidentiary levels: independently contextualized material, convergent attributed tradition, family-published genealogy and unresolved claim. This protects the record from both erasure and overstatement.

The project's entity anchor is Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori, presented as a son of Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari and a full brother of Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya. These relationships are cited as convergent attributed tradition and family-published genealogy, not as a substitute for an independently authenticated contemporary sanad.

The central subject, Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori, is kept distinct from the earlier ancestor Syed Jalaluddin Haider Surkh-Posh Bukhari. The repeated name is a major risk for search engines, catalogues and family trees; every volume therefore uses generation placement and authority-control aliases.

The death year 1016 AH is reported in a secondary digital biography. That year corresponds approximately to 1607–1608 CE. The same page prints 1907 CE, which is internally inconsistent with both 1016 AH and the reign of Jahangir; this edition records the discrepancy rather than reproducing it as fact.

Later-generation names may belong to living people. They are included only because they already appear in the supplied published register. No address, telephone number, private identifier or sensitive personal record is added. Future public editions should obtain consent where appropriate.

Citation keys

Key	Source
FSN	Family of Saadat Naqvi (2026)
AZ	Aal-e-Zahra (S.A.) (2026)
GJ	Gulzar-e-Jalaliya scan (2026)
ZIA-JH	Zia-e-Taiba scholar profile: Jalaluddin Haider
ZIA-MD	Zia-e-Taiba biography: Moj Darya
PAK-H	Pak Heritage: Tomb of Moj Darya
UCH	Zafar Mohyuddin, Sufis of Uch dissertation
WP	Urdu Wikipedia article (discovery lead only)

Volume Map and Reading Method

A source-graded life study separating biography, hagiography, genealogy and open research questions.

This volume contains 78 numbered research folios. Each folio starts on a new page and records a defined person, question, source, comparison or workflow. The arrangement is deliberately modular so that individual pages can be cited, revised and replaced without silently changing the rest of the volume.

How to read claim labels

Label	Meaning
Contextual support	A reliable academic or heritage source supports the setting, not necessarily the family-tree edge.
Attributed tradition	A biography or tazkira reports the statement; wording should retain attribution.
Family-published genealogy	The supplied publications explicitly record the relation; independent corroboration is still desirable.
Unresolved	The present evidence is contradictory, silent or too weak for a settled conclusion.

Section guide

Range	Coverage
Folios 1–13	Name, titles and normalized identity … Household of Safiuddin
Folios 14–26	Uch Sharif as ancestral setting … Public devotion and hagiographic language
Folios 27–39	Reported death year: 1016 AH … Five sons in the family genealogy
Folios 40–52	Shahabuddin branch status … The role of waqf and land records
Folios 53–65	The role of Mughal administrative records … What remains unverified
Folios 66–78	Highest-priority archival questions … Publisher-ready abstract

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 001

Name, titles and normalized identity

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates name, titles and normalized identity as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Name, titles and normalized identity
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 002

Why 'Lahori' matters

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates why 'lahori' matters as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Why 'Lahori' matters
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 003

Why 'al-Bukhari' matters

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates why 'al-bukhari' matters as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Why 'al-Bukhari' matters
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 004

Why 'Naqvi' matters

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates why 'naqvi' matters as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Why 'Naqvi' matters
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 005

Why 'Suhrawardi' matters

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates why 'suhrawardi' matters as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Why 'Suhrawardi' matters
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 006

The honorific Sultan

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the honorific sultan as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The honorific Sultan
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 007

The honorific Hazrat

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the honorific hazrat as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The honorific Hazrat
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 008

Entity disambiguation: Lahori versus Surkh-Posh

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates entity disambiguation: lahori versus surkh-posh as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject must not be confused with the earlier Jalaluddin Haider Surkh-Posh Bukhari. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Entity disambiguation: Lahori versus Surkh-Posh
Principal claim	The subject must not be confused with the earlier Jalaluddin Haider Surkh-Posh Bukhari.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 009

Father: Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates father: syed safiuddin shah bukhari as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari is presented as his father. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Father: Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari
Principal claim	Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari is presented as his father.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 010

Grandfather: Syed Nizamuddin

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates grandfather: syed nizamuddin as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari is presented as his father. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Grandfather: Syed Nizamuddin
Principal claim	Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari is presented as his father.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 011

Brother: Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates brother: miran muhammad shah moj darya as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, is presented as his full brother. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Brother: Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya
Principal claim	Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, is presented as his full brother.
Current source trail	ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 012

Brother/collateral: Syed Raju

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates brother/collateral: syed raju as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, is presented as his full brother. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Brother/collateral: Syed Raju
Principal claim	Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, is presented as his full brother.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 013

Household of Safiuddin

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates household of safiuddin as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari is presented as his father. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Household of Safiuddin
Principal claim	Syed Safiuddin Shah Bukhari is presented as his father.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 014

Uch Sharif as ancestral setting

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates uch sharif as ancestral setting as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Uch Sharif as ancestral setting
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 015

Lahore as destination and memory landscape

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates lahore as destination and memory landscape as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Lahore as destination and memory landscape
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 016

Mughal Akbar context

Evidence class: Contextual support

Research focus

This folio isolates mughal akbar context as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Mughal Akbar context
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 017

Moj Darya and the Chittor tradition

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates moj darya and the chittor tradition as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, is presented as his full brother. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32.

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Moj Darya and the Chittor tradition
Principal claim	Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, is presented as his full brother.
Current source trail	ZIA-MD; ZIA-JH; FSN p.111; AZ p.32
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 018

The royal grant narrative

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the royal grant narrative as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The royal grant narrative
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 019

Jalaluddin Haider's reported refusal of jagir

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates jalaluddin haider's reported refusal of jagir as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject refused a royal jagir and preferred an ascetic life. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Jalaluddin Haider's reported refusal of jagir
Principal claim	The subject refused a royal jagir and preferred an ascetic life.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 020

Ascetic withdrawal as a biographical motif

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates ascetic withdrawal as a biographical motif as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject refused a royal jagir and preferred an ascetic life. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Ascetic withdrawal as a biographical motif
Principal claim	The subject refused a royal jagir and preferred an ascetic life.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 021

Learning in outward sciences

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates learning in outward sciences as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Learning in outward sciences
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 022

Learning in inward sciences

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates learning in inward sciences as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Learning in inward sciences
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 023

Suhrawardi affiliation

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates suhrawardi affiliation as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Suhrawardi affiliation
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 024

Relationship to the Uch network

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates relationship to the uch network as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Relationship to the Uch network
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 025

Brotherly movement to Lahore

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates brotherly movement to lahore as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, is presented as his full brother. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Brotherly movement to Lahore
Principal claim	Miran Muhammad Shah, known as Moj Darya, is presented as his full brother.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 026

Public devotion and hagiographic language

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates public devotion and hagiographic language as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Public devotion and hagiographic language
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 027

Reported death year: 1016 AH

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates reported death year: 1016 ah as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The death year is given as 1016 AH. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition.

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Reported death year: 1016 AH
Principal claim	The death year is given as 1016 AH.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 028

Calendar conversion: approximately 1607–1608 CE

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates calendar conversion: approximately 1607–1608 ce as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The death year is given as 1016 AH. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition.

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Calendar conversion: approximately 1607–1608 CE
Principal claim	The death year is given as 1016 AH.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 029

The 1907 CE contradiction

Evidence class: Unresolved / correction required

Research focus

This folio isolates the 1907 ce contradiction as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The death year is given as 1016 AH. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition.

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The 1907 CE contradiction
Principal claim	The death year is given as 1016 AH.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 030

Jahangir-period placement

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates jahangir-period placement as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition.

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Jahangir-period placement
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; chronological conversion note in this edition
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 031

Bibi Pak Daman compound

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates bibi pak daman compound as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is associated with Lahore and a tomb in the Bibi Pak Daman compound. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Bibi Pak Daman compound
Principal claim	The subject is associated with Lahore and a tomb in the Bibi Pak Daman compound.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 032

Muhammad Nagar, Lahore

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates muhammad nagar, lahore as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Muhammad Nagar, Lahore
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 033

The domed grave

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the domed grave as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is associated with Lahore and a tomb in the Bibi Pak Daman compound. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The domed grave
Principal claim	The subject is associated with Lahore and a tomb in the Bibi Pak Daman compound.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 034

Bibi Haj and Bibi Taj traditions

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates bibi haj and bibi taj traditions as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Bibi Haj and Bibi Taj traditions
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 035

Teacher attribution in local memory

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates teacher attribution in local memory as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Teacher attribution in local memory
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 036

Bhogiwal and Bhagbanpura descendant memory

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates bhogiwal and bhagbanpura descendant memory as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The Aal-e-Ameer line proceeds through Ilmuddin and Zain-ul-Abideen. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Bhogiwal and Bhagbanpura descendant memory
Principal claim	The Aal-e-Ameer line proceeds through Ilmuddin and Zain-ul-Abideen.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 037

Grave attributed to Ilmuddin

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates grave attributed to ilmuddin as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is associated with Lahore and a tomb in the Bibi Pak Daman compound. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Grave attributed to Ilmuddin
Principal claim	The subject is associated with Lahore and a tomb in the Bibi Pak Daman compound.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 038

Grave attributed to Zain-ul-Abideen

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates grave attributed to zain-ul-abideen as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is associated with Lahore and a tomb in the Bibi Pak Daman compound. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Grave attributed to Zain-ul-Abideen
Principal claim	The subject is associated with Lahore and a tomb in the Bibi Pak Daman compound.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 039

Five sons in the family genealogy

Evidence class: Family-published genealogy

Research focus

This folio isolates five sons in the family genealogy as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The family genealogy lists five sons: Shahabuddin, Ilmuddin, Shuja, Ali and Jafar. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Five sons in the family genealogy
Principal claim	The family genealogy lists five sons: Shahabuddin, Ilmuddin, Shuja, Ali and Jafar.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 040

Shahabuddin branch status

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates shahabuddin branch status as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Shahabuddin branch status
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 041

Ilmuddin branch status

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates ilmuddin branch status as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The Aal-e-Ameer line proceeds through Ilmuddin and Zain-ul-Abideen. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Ilmuddin branch status
Principal claim	The Aal-e-Ameer line proceeds through Ilmuddin and Zain-ul-Abideen.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 042

Shuja branch status

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates shuja branch status as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Shuja branch status
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 043

Ali branch status

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates ali branch status as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Ali branch status
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 044

Jafar branch status

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates jafar branch status as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Jafar branch status
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 045

Aal-e-Ameer route

Evidence class: Family-published genealogy

Research focus

This folio isolates aal-e-ameer route as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The Aal-e-Ameer line proceeds through Ilmuddin and Zain-ul-Abideen. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Aal-e-Ameer route
Principal claim	The Aal-e-Ameer line proceeds through Ilmuddin and Zain-ul-Abideen.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 046

Aal-e-Nafees route

Evidence class: Family-published genealogy

Research focus

This folio isolates aal-e-nafees route as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Aal-e-Nafees route
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 047

The role of family manuscripts

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the role of family manuscripts as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The role of family manuscripts
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 048

The role of Lahore ke Awliya-i Suhrawardiyya

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the role of lahore ke awliya-i suhrawardiyya as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The role of Lahore ke Awliya-i Suhrawardiyya
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 049

The role of modern digital biographies

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the role of modern digital biographies as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The role of modern digital biographies
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 050

The role of architectural evidence

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the role of architectural evidence as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The role of architectural evidence
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 051

The role of inscriptions

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the role of inscriptions as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The role of inscriptions
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 052

The role of waqf and land records

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the role of waqf and land records as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The role of waqf and land records
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 053

The role of Mughal administrative records

Evidence class: Contextual support

Research focus

This folio isolates the role of mughal administrative records as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The role of Mughal administrative records
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 054

The role of oral history

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the role of oral history as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The role of oral history
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 055

The role of DNA evidence and its limits

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates the role of dna evidence and its limits as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	The role of DNA evidence and its limits
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 056

Genealogy versus biography

Evidence class: Family-published genealogy

Research focus

This folio isolates genealogy versus biography as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Genealogy versus biography
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 057

Genealogy versus shrine identification

Evidence class: Family-published genealogy

Research focus

This folio isolates genealogy versus shrine identification as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Genealogy versus shrine identification
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; PAK-H (Moj Darya context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 058

Lineage proof versus historical notability

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates lineage proof versus historical notability as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Lineage proof versus historical notability
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 059

Naming variants across scripts

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates naming variants across scripts as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Naming variants across scripts
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 060

Search aliases and authority control

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates search aliases and authority control as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Search aliases and authority control
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 061

Chronology control

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates chronology control as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Chronology control
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 062

Claim-status classification

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates claim-status classification as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Claim-status classification
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 063

What is directly supported

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates what is directly supported as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	What is directly supported
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 064

What is supported only by family publication

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates what is supported only by family publication as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	What is supported only by family publication
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 065

What remains unverified

Evidence class: Unresolved / correction required

Research focus

This folio isolates what remains unverified as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	What remains unverified
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 066

Highest-priority archival questions

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates highest-priority archival questions as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Highest-priority archival questions
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 067

A responsible narrative synthesis

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates a responsible narrative synthesis as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	A responsible narrative synthesis
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 068

Research ethics for sacred history

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates research ethics for sacred history as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Research ethics for sacred history
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 069

Living-descendant privacy

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates living-descendant privacy as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The Aal-e-Ameer line proceeds through Ilmuddin and Zain-ul-Abideen. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Living-descendant privacy
Principal claim	The Aal-e-Ameer line proceeds through Ilmuddin and Zain-ul-Abideen.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 070

Citation discipline

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates citation discipline as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Citation discipline
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 071

Editorial conclusion

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates editorial conclusion as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Editorial conclusion
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 072

Research roadmap

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates research roadmap as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Research roadmap
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 073

Selected bibliography

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates selected bibliography as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH.

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Selected bibliography
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	FSN pp.95, 98, 110–118; AZ pp.21–33; GJ scan; ZIA-JH; ZIA-MD; UCH
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 074

Index of principal names

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates index of principal names as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Index of principal names
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 075

Index of places

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates index of places as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Index of places
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 076

Index of claims

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates index of claims as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Index of claims
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 077

Revision and version note

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates revision and version note as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Revision and version note
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 078

Publisher-ready abstract

Evidence class: Convergent attributed tradition; independent primary corroboration desirable

Research focus

This folio isolates publisher-ready abstract as a separate research unit. The aim is to prevent a broad family narrative from turning several different propositions into one unsupported statement. The working rule is simple: identity, kinship, date, place, title, spiritual affiliation and burial attribution are recorded as separate claims, each with its own citation trail.

Evidence reading

The relevant working proposition is: The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori. The supplied family publications preserve a coherent lineage framework, while the digital biographies add narrative detail about Lahore, the Safiuddin household and the brothers' reputations. Regional academic history supports the Uch and Suhrawardi setting but does not automatically verify every later parent-child edge. Citations: ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context).

Critical interpretation

A responsible edition preserves the transmitted account and also states what kind of evidence carries it. Repetition across family-connected books is evidence of a stable family tradition; it is not the same thing as confirmation from an independent contemporary document. Conversely, the absence of a later-generation name in an external chronicle does not by itself disprove descent. The correct conclusion must remain proportionate to the strongest available source.

Verification action

Next-stage verification should seek a dated manuscript image, a legible colophon, a named compiler, an inscription survey, a waqf or land file, or a near-contemporary tazkira passage. Record the archive, shelf mark, folio or page, language, script, date, ownership history and full-resolution image. Any contradiction must be entered in the evidence matrix instead of being silently harmonized.

Field	Controlled entry
Working topic	Publisher-ready abstract
Principal claim	The subject is named Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori.
Current source trail	ZIA-JH; FSN pp.98, 110–114; AZ pp.22, 32–33; UCH (regional context)
Publication wording	Use 'records', 'reports', 'attributes' or 'family tradition states' unless independent proof is available.

VOLUME 1 / RESEARCH FOLIO 079

Master Bibliography and Source Status

FSN — Family of Saadat Naqvi (2026)

Syed Ali Naqvi Bukhari, Family of Saadat Naqvi: A Historical and Genealogical Reconstruction of Lineage, Migration, and Ahl al-Bayt-Centered Spiritual Tradition (2026), ISBN 9798195665623, DOI 10.5281/zenodo.20070090.

Source-status note: Family-authored published genealogy; useful as an attributed family record, not independent proof.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20070090

AZ — Aal-e-Zahra (S.A.) (2026)

Syed Shahzaib Ali Naqvi Bukhari, Aal-e-Zahra (S.A.): Al Shareef Al Sadaat Ansab Ul Anbiya o Sadaat Arab o Ajam (Ahmed Book Center, Karachi, 2026), ISBN 9798258707406, DOI 10.5281/zenodo.20199191.

Source-status note: Family manuscript publication; page-level citation is possible, but independent corroboration remains necessary.

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20199191

GJ — Gulzar-e-Jalaliya scan (2026)

Syed Saleem Raza Bukhari, Gulzar-e-Jalaliya (Uch Sharif, 2026), attached scan, 315 PDF pages.

Source-status note: Scanned genealogical compilation. Urdu charts require specialist transcription and page-image verification.

ZIA-JH — Zia-e-Taiba scholar profile: Jalaluddin Haider

Zia-e-Taiba Scholars, 'Hazrat Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Suhrawardi Lahori,' digital biographical profile, accessed 16 July 2026.

Source-status note: Secondary digital biography citing Lahore ke Awliya-i Suhrawardiyya; underlying print page should be checked.

https://scholar.ziaetaiba.com/ur/scholar/hazrat-syed-sultan-jalaluddin-haider-soharwardi

ZIA-MD — Zia-e-Taiba biography: Moj Darya

Zia-e-Taiba Scholars, 'Hazrat Syed Miran Muhammad Shah Moj Darya Bukhari Lahori,' digital biography, accessed 16 July 2026.

Source-status note: Secondary digital biography; useful for attributed narrative and source tracing.

https://scholar.ziaetaiba.com/ur/biography/hazrat-syed-meeran-muhammad-shah-moj-darya-bukhari-lahori-1

PAK-H — Pak Heritage: Tomb of Moj Darya

Pak Heritage, 'Tomb of Ala ud Din Mauj Darya Bukhari,' architectural heritage entry, accessed 16 July 2026.

Source-status note: Secondary heritage description; architectural statements need conservation records for stronger proof.

https://pakheritage.org/tomb-of-ala-ud-din-mauj-darya-bukhari/

UCH — Zafar Mohyuddin, Sufis of Uch dissertation

Zafar Mohyuddin, Sufis of Uch: A Historical Study (1200–1600), doctoral dissertation, 336 pages.

Source-status note: Academic regional context. It supports the historical setting of Uch and its Sufi networks, not every family-tree edge.

https://siraiki.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Zafar-Mohyuddin-history.pdf

WP — Urdu Wikipedia article (discovery lead only)

Urdu Wikipedia, 'Syed Sultan Jalaluddin Haider Naqvi al-Bukhari Lahori,' accessed 16 July 2026.

Source-status note: Tertiary, collaboratively edited page; never used here as independent verification.

https://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/سید_سلطان_جلال_الدین_حیدر_نقوی_البخاری_لاہوری

Core page-level references

FSN pp.95, 98, 110–114, 115–118; AZ pp.3, 21–22, 27–33; Gulzar-e-Jalaliya scan pp.292–310 (genealogical charts requiring specialist transcription).